## **REMARKS**

In response to the Examiner's Action mailed on October 6, 2005, claims 1-48 are canceled as these claims will be further prosecuted in a Divisional application. The applicant hereby respectfully proposes that the patent application be reconsidered.

An item-by-item response is provided in the following:

10 1. Propose for reconsideration of previously allowed claim.

In response to the Examiner's Action mailed on October 6, 2005, claims 46-48 are canceled as these claims will be further prosecuted in a Divisional Application.

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As discussed in the telephone meeting between the examiner and the applicant on October 20, 2005, the applicant proposes to submit claims 49-58 that are corresponding to one of the objected to but allowable claim 35 as defined in the first official response of this patent application in 03/30/2002. Claims 49-58 are amended to include all the constraints with clear definitions in terminologies for the original claim 35.

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Claim 49 corresponds to the original claim 35 that was allowed in the first official response in 03/30/2002. Claim 49 is a method claim covering the transmitter of the "pre-defined object data transfer" method described in pages 20-21 and FIG. 7(b) of the specification. Claim 50 is a dependent claim covering the receiver of the pre-defined object data transfer. Claims 51-53 are dependent claims for three practical examples of pre-defined object data transfer that was illustrated in the quoted specification.

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Claim 54 is a structure claim covering the transmitter of the "pre-defined object data transfer" system described in pages 20-21 and FIG. 7(b) of the specification. Claim 55 is a dependent claim covering the receiver of the pre-defined object data transfer. Claims 56-58 are dependent claims for three practical examples of pre-defined object data transfer that was shown in the quoted specification.

## 2. Claim rejection - 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

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- The Examiner rejects Claims 46-48 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), stating the subject matter have been obvious upon disclosure of Oone et al in view of Bashour.
- Oone et al published a Japanese patent application titled "Transmission and Reception System for Video and Data" (Japanese Patent Document Number 55-028691). The publication described a system that inserts data signals into television signals to transfer data by activating software that inserts data into TV signals.
- Oone provided no methods/means to examine the original television signals before inserting data signals. A person with ordinary skill in the art would not know how Oone can avoid disturbing TV viewers without even examining the highly sophisticated TV signals before inserting his data signals. Oone also did not provide specific methods on how to insert data signals into TV signals except in page 4 that suggested inserting signals during vertically synchronous section.
  - Bashour (EP 0112626 A2) published a Europe patent application titled "Television link" that disclosed a system comprising of a first television set, a second television set, and an optical link between the first and the second television set. A decoder extracts Teletext signals from television signals, then displays the television signals on the first TV set for common TV viewers while displaying the Teletext signals on the second TV set for data users.
- Bashour provided no methods/means to handle the situation when the incoming TV signals show disturbed effects due to overlapped data transfer signals. If Oone sent TV signals with disturbing video effects to Bashour's system, a person with ordinary skill in the art would not know how to display undisturbed images on the first television set based on Bashour's publication.

In addition, there is no way that Bashour can help TV viewers using normal television sets to avoid disturbing effects potentially caused by

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Oono or other methods. TV signals are broadcast to millions of users. It is not practical to force all TV viewers to use specialized TV sets because there are people who want to use data signals. The associated cost is so high that it defeats the original purpose of inserting data signals into TV signals.

This patent application provides practical methods to transfer data using TV signals without disturbing TV viewers. Current art TV signals comprise of complex timing controls and sophisticated protocols. Therefore, the original TV signals are first analyzed using methods disclosed in the present invention before data signals are inserted into the TV signals. Oone et al in view of Bashour would not make the methods of the present invention obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art because they did not examine the original TV signals and they did not provide specific methods in inserting data signals into TV signals while allowing the TV signals still displayable for common TV viewers.

3. Examiner's response to previous argument related to "displayable"

The examiner suggested that the VBI (vertical synchronous signal or vertical blanking interval) signals are "displayable" when the picture is shifted down vertically on the display device.

When the picture is shifted down vertically on the display device, we can see blank areas that are not scanned by electrical beams, but we can not see the contents of VBI signals being displayed. The VBI signals are timing signals used to determine when to start scanning a new frame; the contents of VBI signals are not displayed in any part of the display device, not even in the blank areas.

To avoid confusion, the terminology "displayable" is replaced with "visible and understandable to common TV viewers while displayed on normally calibrated typical television sets" in the submitted claims.

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With the canceled and the submitted claims and the reasons provided above, the Applicant respectfully requests re-consideration of the submitted claims.

## 5 Respectfully submitted

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